

THE DAILY BEE.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily (Mailing Edition) including Sunday, \$10.00  
For Six Months, \$5.00  
For Three Months, \$2.50  
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year, \$10.00

OMAHA OFFICE: NO. 24 AND 26 FARNAM STREET.  
NEW YORK OFFICE: ROOM 20, TRIBUNE BUILDING.  
WASHINGTON OFFICE: NO. 315 FORTNEY STREET.

ALL communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of this Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS:  
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.  
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 23, 1887, was as follows:  
Saturday, April 23, 14,420  
Sunday, April 24, 14,000  
Monday, April 25, 14,225  
Tuesday, April 26, 14,100  
Wednesday, April 27, 14,100  
Thursday, April 28, 14,100  
Friday, April 29, 14,100  
Average, 14,221

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1887, 13,919 copies; for May, 1887, 12,438 copies; for June, 1887, 12,328 copies; for July, 1887, 12,514 copies; for August, 1887, 12,514 copies; for September, 1887, 12,514 copies; for October, 1887, 12,514 copies; for November, 1887, 12,514 copies; for December, 1887, 12,514 copies; for January, 1887, 12,514 copies; for February, 1887, 12,514 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies.

Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.  
The senatorial struggle still goes on in Florida. Jones had a better thing than he thought for, if he had only possessed sense enough to have held it.

The French critics think that the American artists make a poor showing in the salon this year. The salon is perhaps the place where the American artists make a better showing.

A daily newspaper started in New York city devoted exclusively to base ball news, has suspended. Its editor probably grew disgusted upon reading the reports from the Lincoln and Omaha club.

The railroad commission has gone as far south as New Orleans. It is now in Memphis. When it returns there is every indication that it will know less about its duties than when it left Washington.

The appearance of the star of Bethlehem is expected at any moment, according to astronomers. A few of the democratic candidates saw the historic star and all others of the planetary system, Tuesday.

NOTWITHSTANDING Governor Larrabee's assurance that prohibition is working "like a charm" in Iowa, the Dubuque city council has licensed saloons at \$100 each. Under Nebraska's excellent high license law, saloons pay \$1,000 a year.

WITH an organized mob waiting to hang a negro for brutally assaulting a young girl, and after appearing at the jail, disbanding, it really looks as though Mr. Watterson's star-eyed goddess yet wielded an influence over bourbon Louisville.

THE Brooklyn Citizen thinks "it is about time to have the question answered, 'Is Mr. Charles A. Dana the democratic party of the United States?'" Since Mr. McShane failed to elect Garneau, we feel that it is our duty to inform the Citizen that he is.

ACCORDING to the sober information of a southern paper, Jeff Davis was born on the 31st of June. Accordingly, the event will be celebrated. It would have been a blessing to the country if the day had been the 33, which, up to the present time, has not come round on the June calendar.

In Japan the marriage ceremony consumes three weeks. The almond-eyed Japs could not very successfully imitate the American millionaire daughter and impetuous coachman with the irate father just three miles from the parsonage when the knot is tied.

If the interstate law holds out, next season the Uncle Tom's Cabin companies will add more donkeys. The members of the company will then ride from town to town seated astride the sacred animals. In this case a long or short haul will make no difference, after the members get used to it.

Those who have been laboring under the impression that St. Louis was a dead old town, are very much mistaken, as this item from her representative paper, the Republican, witnesses: "One hundred and seven gentlemen and ladies who assimilated too much buck beer on Sunday paid three hundred and twenty-one dollars into the city treasury Monday and swore off on Tuesday."

HOWEVER favorable may be the anti-German feeling of the French people so long as it takes a political direction only, when it savagely expresses itself in opposition to art because such art is German in its characteristics it becomes ridiculous, to say the least. The popular demonstrations in Paris against the opera of "Lohengrin" will give no additional credit to French patriotism, but must lessen the world's estimate of the common sense of the French people.

A MISSIONARY who has returned from Africa says that when the natives are taught to read and write they become unfit for any manual occupation. They consider themselves as good as a white man, and think it undignified to toil, and when not engaged in holding large and noisy prayer meetings, at which every man wants to take his turn at preaching, they beg their living. It will not be long, at this rate, until the heathen is Americanized.

## An Interesting Contest.

The trial in progress at Buffalo of prominent Standard Oil men, charged with conspiracy, possesses more than a local interest. The alleged conspiracy consists in the charge that one Miller, who was employed in 1881 as superintendent in the construction of the works of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil company, was bribed by the Standard people—who had been unable to buy or freeze out the Buffalo company—to so construct the works that in case of an explosion and fire in the still house the whole plant would be destroyed. Miller alleges that he one day built an extra under one of the stills and weighed and sealed the safety valve. He then took refuge in the Standard works near by to watch the results. The intended explosion took place, but the wind not being in a favorable direction the fire was not communicated to the works. Thereafter Miller became the object of great care and solicitude on the part of the Standard people. He traveled, so it is said, all over the country at the expense of the great monopoly, received large money for doing nothing, and for several years lived in idleness and luxury. Growing apprehensive the Standard people endeavored to induce him to go to South America, offering to provide him with business there at a fabulous salary. It seems they finally grew tired of the load they were carrying and dropped it, whereupon Miller disclosed to the president of the Buffalo company, who had entertained a suspicion and been watching him, the statements upon which the conspiracy indictment was received. Many more equally sensational facts are promised as the trial progresses. It is altogether a very remarkable case, involving as it does several of the wealthiest and most respected men in Buffalo, and incidentally the whole Standard company.

Meanwhile a formidable war on the Standard has been declared by the oil producers of Pennsylvania, who have organized a permanent union to protect their interests against the depopulating schemes of the greedy monopoly. A large meeting of producers was held at Bradford on last Monday, and another at Harrisburg yesterday, to organize for the war, which is to be waged relentlessly. The Standard Oil company has grown, by methods the most heartless and disreputable, to be the most formidable giant of monopoly this or any other country has ever known. It has for years seemed to be invincible, and indeed has been practically so. But there is very great probability that a change is at hand that will bring a repression to the greed and a limitation to the pernicious power of this unscrupulous corporation.

## Tenacious Bourbonism.

The democratic party of Kentucky clings to bourbonism with remarkable tenacity. It is perfectly satisfied with the past, and has no toleration for new-fangled notions. With Mr. Watterson as its "guide, philosopher and friend," it proposes to run right along in the old beaten path, asserting and maintaining the Kentucky "idea" to the end of time. Mr. Watterson's explanation of this idea is rhetorically fine, but not sufficiently explicit. In the simplest language it is to put the state before the nation and to make spoils the chief end of political success. It is an idea which in part the democrats of some of the southern states have shown a wise disposition to abandon, but which those of Kentucky, who did not have quite so bitter an experience as some others, seem to be as ardently wedded to as ever.

That portion of the platform reported to the convention Wednesday which fulsomely endorses the administration of President Cleveland is in substance except in reference to his veto of pension bills. There can be question that in such action he touched a responsive chord in the hearts of Kentucky democrats. But in the main the administration is not approved by the democratic leaders in that part of the state. Mr. Watterson himself has been railing at it for two years, on various grounds. Senator Beck has been one of the foremost opponents of its financial policy. Mr. Carlisle has not been explosively friendly to it, although as a discreet politician he has been indulgent and avoided criticism. A few days before the convention met a prominent democratic leader, Judge Fleming, stated the true situation in this way: "We are willing to go on record as diametrically opposed to the president on his currency and civil service policy, yet we feel that the party cannot afford to throw him overboard. He is the only available man it has." This was honest, and reflects the real democratic sentiment of Kentucky. The same authority repeated another fact which may explain the cordial attitude of Mr. Carlisle toward the administration, namely that the gentleman will be vigorously pushed for the second place in the next democratic presidential convention. In a number of other states Mr. Cleveland will in due time be endorsed by the democracy because it believes him to be "the only available man it has."

## In the Field of Labor.

The present spring has disclosed a good deal of dissatisfaction in the ranks of labor, and strikes have been widespread, some of them on a large scale. Many are now in progress. The most important of these, perhaps, is the general strike of the stove-molders, which has now been on several weeks. To combat this strike, which grew out of the refusal of the molders to work the patterns of a boycotted St. Louis establishment, the manufacturers organized a defensive association. In a few localities some of the men who went out have returned to work, but the stand they have taken, and most of the foundries throughout the country are not in operation, while those that are doing anything, are working very much below their capacity. A difference on a question of wages between the shoe manufacturers of Cincinnati and their employees resulted in a lock-out on last Monday of 1,400 persons, chiefly girls. The strike of the hod carriers in Chicago was quite formidable at the outset, and has caused some delay to building, but there appears to be a great deal of this sort of labor offering, and the chances of the men securing their demand for increased pay do not seem to be good. At Milwaukee on last Monday about 500 persons employed in private shops went out on demand for an advance. In the building trades at numer-

ous points in the east strikes prevail, very generally the issue being that of wages. There are signs of dissatisfaction in other industrial employments, and a general strike in the Connellsville coke region was begun Wednesday, involving 13,000 men.

One of the most remarkable labor conflicts in record, in the extent of its duration, is just reported from New Orleans to have terminated. It was the fight over the cotton trade, and has been maintained for six years. There was not a continuous strike or lock-out during all that time, but an armed neutrality, several strikes and several labor riots. Following the example of the cotton screwmen, all workers in the cotton trade organized unions, and prior to 1881 these unions were consolidated into what was called the "Cotton Council." This organization included not only laboring men of all classes, but the clerks in the cotton houses and a considerable capitalistic element. It grew to very large proportions, numbering some 10,000 able-bodied and intelligent men. The council fixed the tariff of wages, and in 1881 the first conflict with the merchants took place. A struggle of two weeks resulted in favor of the council. Its subsequent demands were complied with, although the merchants never abandoned their hostility to the organization. They were powerless, however, to overthrow it, and its strength and power grew from year to year. At last the mistake was made of admitting the cotton press association, consisting of about a dozen capitalists, who very soon sought to use the council for their personal interests. The result was dissension and disintegration, the council dissolving into its original elements. This gave the merchants the opportunity they had waited for six years, and they have again the control of the cotton trade so far as the question of wages is concerned.

Although the general business of the country is apparently experiencing no detriment from the prevailing labor differences, it must feel the effect later on from the reduced purchasing ability of the now idle labor, and these differences are to be regretted chiefly on account of this labor. It is gratifying to be able to say, however, that taking the whole field of labor into view there is less conflict now than there was at the corresponding time last year, and it may be hoped that this very general contentment will continue.

## Plattsmouth to the Front.

Plattsmouth did herself proud yesterday. The celebration of the opening of the waterworks at that place was an event of more than ordinary interest. The expenditure of \$100,000 for such a valuable improvement is only a stepping stone. The enterprising citizens of our neighboring city propose to immediately build a line of street railway; new buildings are in course of construction, and general business activity pervades the atmosphere. The idea once prevailing among jealous rivals that Plattsmouth is or ever was a dead town must no longer be entertained. Every indication points to permanent and increased prosperity. Being favorably situated on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Plattsmouth is destined to grow to grander proportions than her most sanguine supporters ever imagined. The demonstration there yesterday was fully in keeping with the liberality of her open-handed business men, who have made the town what it is, and who may well have faith in her future.

It is just in season to remark that this is about the usual time for summer resort matrimonial schemes to bud. There are consequently much trepidation scattered over the face of the earth; not particularly peculiar, however, to the tender buds who are expected to be developed into full bloom during the season, but on the part of their maternal progenitors, and the elder sisters, who are still in the market. Watery places are one of the chief industries of this country. They will soon open out with all their attractive beauty. Their surplus (or borrowed) money can be put in circulation, and managing mama's can indulge in delicate diplomacy. The seed will, in the next few months, be sown for a great many years of heartache and poignant grief. Yet it is hard to persuade a vain mother that her child's happiness can be secured in any pathway that does not lead to wealth. Society is inexorable, and learns but little by the experience of others. Only our own griefs impress us.

They say figures don't lie, but they do sometimes. At any rate figures quoted as election returns are not to be relied on in Omaha until we have a different method of ballot canvassing and clerks of election competent to write and cipher. The returns of the city election, as shown by the published tables, do not tally on any candidate. The variation between these tables makes it impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty who are elected councilmen at large. Our figures show Haseall, Lee, Bailey, Burnham, Conners, Boudin, Boyd, Van Camp and Snyder to be the nine candidates having the highest vote. The figures of other dailies vary materially. One of them gives the election to Gibbon and Unit in place of Boyd and Snyder, while another elects Boyd and Gibbon. It will take the official count now to determine positively.

OVER five millions have been expended in this city within the past year for building improvements. It is safe to say that the increase in real estate value within the year has been 30 per cent. The new territory enclosed within the city represents fully five millions of real estate. In other words, the building improvements and additional lands aggregate ten millions, which, if increased at one-fourth, would add two millions and a half to the tax list. Thirty per cent on the last year's assessment would add a fraction over three millions. That would give us a total assessment this year of over fifteen million dollars, at the lowest calculation, providing always the assessors do their duty.

ALTHOUGH the provisions about condemning land outside of the city limits for parks and boulevards was wiped out of the charter by the borders of the judiciary committee, steps can and should be taken by a new council to look out on the boulevard and parks. The right to condemn property for parks within the city limits exists, and outside property may be acquired by purchase. A propo-

sition to issue a quarter of a million in bonds for parks and boulevards would carry at a special election, and the city could not make a better investment than purchasing land for boulevards and parks.

ONE campaign is hardly over before another begins. We are already on the eve of another election. A new board of education is to be chosen on the first Tuesday in June. It will introduce several novelties. Every school house will be a polling place, all married women who have children in the public schools and all women over twenty-one years of age will have a right to vote. As most of our schoolmarms have invested in Omaha lots, they will have a voice in the election of members of the board of education. Those who have not already invested will doubtless do so before the end of this month.

"If walls could talk," it has been generally understood they would furnish valuable information on many subjects. If Frank Walters, who has recently left Omaha for Europe, would talk, his revelations would astonish the entire state. There never was a more corrupt and persistent lobbyist in Nebraska. On whose boodle has Walters fed, that he has grown so great?

THE New York police have disguised themselves, inveigled bartenders to violate the Sunday liquor law, and then throw off their disguise and arrested them. There are two points about that which seem very questionable. One is that such a plan would be necessary in New York—the other that a policeman would so far forget himself as to make an arrest.

WILKIE COLLINS, who created the character of Ann Sylvester, proposes to have his share of Mrs. Potter's free advertising. He writes to the lady who so ingloriously failed in her attempt to "elevate the stage": "Let me thank you for an impersonation of Ann Sylvester which has shown me a living woman as I had imagined her."

THE Michigan legislature has done a good thing in expelling Dakin, but if every state legislature should adopt a similar course there would be a great many politicians thrown upon charity. "The best is correct. Had the Nebraska legislature expelled all the boondoggling Dakins there would not have been a majority of the members left."

A NEW ORLEANS paper wants some man of an inventive turn of mind to patent a mechanical contrivance that would prevent small boys from catching on behind street cars. The best way to overcome the nuisance would be to discard the mules and propel the cars a little faster than a mile in eight days.

THE city engineer is eminently correct in advising the council to make the necessary changes of grade on Fifteenth street before they attempt to build the proposed Fifteenth street viaduct. No permanent public improvements should be made on any street before the grade has been forever settled.

THE work of the scoundrels who tampered with the new charter is bearing its legitimate fruit. Omaha will be afflicted with eighteen justices of the peace for the next two years and a half, and all county and state elections held this fall and in November 1888 will be carried on without registration.

THOSE cheap wooden pavements are still the rage among economic taxpayers and real estate syndicates that want streets paved in order to sell their lots. But within four or five years it will be demonstrated, as it has been elsewhere, that the cheapest pavements are in the long run the dearest.

NOW that we have another gas company chartered the question is, what does it propose to do? Is this to be bona fide competition or merely a scheme to sell out to the existing gas company.

CANDIDATES for membership on the new board of public works are craning their necks.

## PROMINENT PERSONS.

Ex-President Hayes has quite recovered his health and now takes long walks, accompanied by his devoted wife.

Mrs. Nilsson, under the terms of her marriage with Count Miranda, retains absolute control of all her fortune.

Lord Lansdowne, governor general of Canada, receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, beside free quarters and numerous perquisites.

Fred Douglass, who is now in Naples, is exciting a great deal of public attention. The Italian papers allude to him as "Il Douglass."

Ex-Secretary Manning has written a friend in New York the first letter penned by his own hand in many months—saying he is in a better condition than at any time since his attack.

M. Katkoff, the Russian editor, is a man of medium size, with gray hair brushed back from a broad forehead, a short white beard, and a face bearing the marks of age and overwork.

Mr. Capel is again spoken of at Rome for a missionary bishopric. It is said that the erratic prelate has become an expert fisherman, and that he is preparing for a season with the trout of the Adirondacks.

## Keep Out of the Past.

Keep out of the past! for its highways are damp with material gloom. Its gardens are sad, and its forests are drear. And everywhere mingles a tone, Who seeks to regain lost pleasures And is only a rose-tinted dream. And its storehouse of wonderful treasures Is covered and coated with rust.

Keep out of the past! It is haunted. He who in its avenues roams Shall find there the ghost of a joy prized the most.

And a skeleton throut of dead hopes. In place of its beautiful rivers Lie now but stagnant pools of slime. And those graves gleaming white in the phosphorus light Cover dreams that were slain in their prime.

Keep out of the past. It is lonely. And barren and bleak to the view. Its trees have grown cold and its stories are old.

Turn, turn, to the present, the new! To-day leads you up to the hills. That are kissed by the radiant sun. To-day shows no tomb—no life's hopes are in bloom—And to-day hold a prize to be won.

## To Be Redeemed With Reason.

Reports of mills shutting down because of the interstate commerce law should be taken with considerable allowance. Recently a mill factory in the Schuylkill Valley was closed,

and the statement was widely circulated that the suspension was due to the severity of the new railroad law. But the starting up of the mill, with additional machinery and increased capacity, would indicate that the law holds out encouragement to legitimate enterprise by guaranteeing uniformity and stability in freight rates.

## How the Short Haul Works.

The long-and-short-haul clause has received a new meaning to the local democracy since the beginning of the trials for election frauds. The long haul means to Jefferson City for two years, and the short haul means to the city jail for a year or less.

## Nothing in the Newspaper Does.

Nature would make a good editor. Nothing in the universe gets crowded out for want of space.

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

## Nebraska Jottings.

Rushville is securing the east for factories. Corn planting is all the rage in the country. Weeping Water is negotiating for a towel factory.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

Fremont has added a street car company to her list of spring blossoms.

The school license in Blair has been raised to \$1,000.

The Masons of Fremont have decided to build a temple.

Lincoln has a board of trade and freight bureau in running order.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

## Stray Leaves From Reportorial Note Books.

"I think," said a citizen yesterday morning, "that propositions for franchises, etc., should never be submitted at general elections. Just think of eight or nine different propositions being submitted at the late election. Of course careful voters required time to read each one. Then they had to be explained to the doubtful ones and the cranks imagined that there was something wrong in all these different ballots. This monopolized too much time from the regular voting process. Then again, some of the parties asking for franchise privileges, had workers at the polls who took up more room and bothered the voters more than the regular ticket peddlers. There is no gaining by there were too many franchise tickets in the field in the late election and some law should be provided for special voting in these cases."

Said an old politician yesterday: "Won't it be fun when the women vote at the school election in June and the ticket peddling is at its height. Will the workers wear swallow tails? Will there be any invitations to bibulous retreats? They do say that Pat Ford is already in training for this coming election and that he will retrieve his lost honors of Tuesday last. The ladies of the Third must remember that Pat has proven himself a charmer on many an election day."

A good joke is told on a local real estate man, which is too rich to keep under the surface. It cannot be said, however, that one would be safe in vouching for the truth of the story. To be candid, it sounds rather fishy. It is said that a gentleman from the east came to Nebraska to invest money in real estate. His first visit to Lincoln looked at some suburban property there, but was not satisfied and came to Omaha. Here he applied to one of the army of busy and bustling real estate men, who promptly agreed to sell him some cheap and desirable property. The two jumped into a buggy and rode out past the western city limits, far into the country. The easterner asked the local man and was continually asking where the "cheap and desirable property" was to be reached. The real estate man told him to be patient, for they would soon get there. At the end of the road the local man called a halt. "Hold on," he said, "this land looks familiar! I have seen this property before." "Yes," replied the real estate man, "when?" "Well," answered the capitalist, "if you must know, it was when I was looking at Lincoln city lots." The real estate man was too mad to make a sale that day.

## More Pacific Railroad Piracy.

Chicago Tribune.

Notwithstanding the interested denials, there is only too much reason to believe the rumor that the Pacific railroad ring has completed a plan for swindling the government of one hundred million dollars, and finally unloading on the government a wrecked and ruined security. The scheme is to use all the resources of the corporation to build up a system of branches, and then let the government seek the satisfaction of its debt by foreclosing on the wrecked main line—a plan well worthy of the Wall street manipulators, and which they will certainly put into effect if allowed opportunity. If not permitted to continue "milking" the Pacific railroad corporations according to the methods followed for the last eighteen years, the watered stock holders in New York and on the Pacific coast will no doubt bend every effort to bring the long-continued colossal robbery of the government to a good "finish." Their aspirations will be realized when they retire in possession of a profitable investment of one hundred million dollars, while the government vainly seeks to recoup for loans advanced by taking possession of the worthless, bankrupted main line. The Pacific railroad investigating commission must get to work at once, and it needs to give this last rumored wrecking scheme careful, prompt attention. Congress should not be permitted to remain heedless and uninterested while the great crew of the Union Pacific and allied lines blindfold the government and tie its hands in preparation for the closing catastrophe in the colossal swindle of the century. The commission should be free to report all the facts at the next session of congress, and recommend proper measures to foil this last plot of the Pacific railroad jobbers. First and foremost, the government must be prepared, in case the Union Pacific main line is ever unloaded on its hands, to proceed against the holders of watered stock for their unpaid subscriptions. This matter special investigation. In 1870, immediately after the completion of the Union Pacific its share capital was reported at \$36,000,000, which had all been issued on the basis of the terms of the charter, which required the stock to be paid for in cash at the full nominal value. The road was built on the first mortgage and government bonds, and the stock being only a mere bubble, bagged by the Credit Mobilier ring. Notwithstanding the plan requirement of the charter that stock should be paid in cash, the only sum paid into the treasury of the corporation was 1 per cent on 2,150 shares subscribed as a condition precedent to the organization of the company, and this was paid only to get control of the corporation and elect directors. Consequently, the dollar of the stock is fraudulent and its holders are in arrears. If the government must take the road, it should be ready to sue for \$36,000,000 of bogus dividends paid on this stock. Similar action should be taken regarding the \$10,000,000 of land grant bonds and the \$19,000,000 of income bonds. All were equally fraudulent and illegal.

If the government will prepare to proceed against the guilty holders of the stolen property, it need suffer no loss in foreclosing on the Union Pacific. There are no "innocent holders" of Union Pacific stock, and responsibility cannot be evaded by passing it from hand to hand. The holders of the stock are the same, and the fact that the stock was fraudulent and issued without consideration. A promise note with such equities attaching to it would be worthless in any hands. If timely process is presented by the government, it can secure itself and thwart the attempt of the wreckers to unload a wrecked security on the national treasury.

## The Initiative Young American.

That is a very suggestive story of the two little Boston boys of "good families," aged eight and nine years respectively, living in the ancient and respectable suburb of Roxbury, who, having been deeply interested readers of the fine old religious classic, "Fox's Book of Martyrs," developed in a remarkable manner the initiative habit of the American small boy. With their imaginations kindled by the stories of the martyrdom of the saints the little chaps thought they would see how the thing worked in a sort of kindergarten fashion, and were presented with the benediction of a neighbor they took two of his pet pullets and, tying them to a stake, built a fire and roasted them to death. This incident goes to prove that it is not the dime novels and the boys' magazines alone that operate upon our impression-

able youth, moving them to become miniature "Indian fighters" and highwaymen. If "Fox's Book of Martyrs" can lead boys to roast chickens at the stake, why may not the influence of "Pilgrim's Progress" be dreaded? Fancy the feelings of the heads of "good families" at hearing of the mimic production by their offspring of the deeds of Giant Despair, or an imitation of the tactics of the confidence chaser who has become of the confidence chaser's journey! May not "Gulliver's Travels" suggest to